

ANTHRIBIDAE FROM THE CONGO IN THE MUSEUM AT LUXEMBOURG.

BY DR. K. JORDAN.

M. VICTOR FERRANT, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at Luxembourg, has kindly submitted to me the **Anthribidae** collected by M. Ed. Luja at Kondué, Belgian Congo, and those obtained by R. P. Kohl at the Stanley Falls. M. Luja's collection is considerable. It contains not only a number of new forms, but also specimens of some species which were originally described from one example or one sex only. Many of the commoner species are represented by long series, illustrating the range of variation of these species at Kondué.

1. *Mecocerus mniszечи* Thoms. (1858).

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Kondué.

2. *Mecocerus rhombeus* Qued. (1886).

4 ♂♂ from Kondué.

3. *Mecocerus dolosus* spec. nov.

♂. Parvus; rostrum eum fronte sulco mediano profundo instructum; elytris in utroque disco macula postmediana transversa rotundata nigra luteo-grisea cincta signatis; macula metasternali velutina maris magna.

Long. (cap. excl.): 9.5 mm.

2 ♂♂ from the Ogové R. (type) and Loanda in the Tring Museum; 1 ♂ from Kondué in the Luxembourg Museum.

In structure nearest to *M. clathratus* Jord. (1903). Pubescence olivaceous, sometimes more whitish grey (Kondué specimen), densely shaded with luteons, the latter tint here and there concentrated so as to form small spots, which, however, are not very distinct. Behind the centre of each elytrum a velvety black transverse elliptical spot, around which the luteous pubescence is condensed. The second and third tarsal segments and the apex of the first are black in the type and more or less grey in the second specimen.

The median groove of the frons and rostrum is nearly twice as long as the eye, and about one-fourth as wide between the eyes as the frons. The velvety spot on the metasternum of the ♂ is as large as in *M. clathratus*, its diameter being longer than the distance of the patch from the basal process of the abdomen, the ♂ being easily distinguished by the size of this patch from specimens of *M. fuscoplagiatus* Jord. (1894) which are similar in colour.

4. *Mecocerus inornatus* Kolbe (1895).

1 ♂ from the Stanley Falls, Upper Congo (R. P. Kohl).—The antennae of this specimen hardly reach the centre of the elytrum. The velvety patch on the metasternum appears to be absent. The basal edge of the elytrum is distinctly marginate.

5. *Mecocerus lujai* spec. nov.

♀. Structura *M. laesifusciati*; capite vitta mediana angusta, pronoto duabus vittis antice fere contignis, a medio ad basin fere parallelis, elytris limbo basali cum vitta obliqua laterali posthumerali continuo, linea brevi dorsali antemediana, fascia angusta transversa postmediana in lateribus parum obliqua griseis vel griseo-luteis signatis.

Long. (cap. excl.): 11–12 mm.

2 ♀♀ from Kondué; type in the Tring Museum.

In the absence of a ♂ it is hardly possible to say whether this *Mecocerus* is a distinct species or a form of *M. laesifusciatus* Kolbe (1895). The structure is apparently the same as in that species, and the colouring also is similar. But the stripe of the occiput is narrower. The pronotum bears two dorsal stripes, which converge anteriorly and are widest apart in the centre. The basal margin of the elytra is occupied by a narrow band, which is continued behind the shoulder-angle obliquely to the lateral margin and on to the metasternum; the third interspace bears a short streak before the middle, and behind the middle there is a narrow transverse band running to the lateral margin in a slightly forward direction.

6. *Physopterus sulcifrons* Fährs. (1839).

For the synonymy of the genus *Physopterus* cf. *Nor. Zool.* xix. p. 261 (1913).

1 ♀ from Kondué.—In *Nor. Zool.* xix. p. 63 (1913) I said that the midtibia of the ♂ is armed with a tooth at the apex. This statement does not refer to *P. sulcifrons*, but to *Syntophoderes guineensis* Kolbe (1895).

7. *Physopterus dorsovittis* Kolbe (1895).

1 ♂ from Kondué.

8. *Acorynus olivaceus* Jord. (1894).

1 ♂ from Kondué.—The specimen differs in the elytra bearing a large post-median area which is uniformly blackish and posteriorly bounded by a nearly straight transverse grey band.

9. *Acorynus pachys vitticollis* Jord. (1911).

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Kondué, the specimens differing from the ♀ type of *vitticollis* in the median stripe of the pronotum being somewhat narrower.

10. *Acorynus calcaratus* Jord. (1894).

1 ♂ from Kondué.

11. *Litocerus olivaceus* Jord. (1894).

1 ♀ from Kondué, with diffuse markings.

12. *Litocerus helictus* Jord. (1911).

1 ♀ from Kondué, which differs from the type (a ♂ from Assinie) in the median angle of the dorsal pronotal carina being rounded.

Nessiaropsis gen. nov.

♀. Rostrum perpendiculare, latitudine parum longius, supra planatum. Labium truncatum, non divisum. Antennā brevis, clava lata, articulo ultimo rotundo. Oculi elliptici, sat distantes. Prothoracis carina lateralis ad apicem fere continuata, carina lateralis basalis longitudinalis valde distincta.—Geotypus: *N. lujai* spec. nov.

We base this new genus on a species which is less depressed than the majority of species of *Nessiara* and closely allied genera. The genus is at once recognised by the head and prothorax, which differ considerably from those of the species placed in *Nessiara*, *Apatenia*, *Hypseus*, etc.

The basal margin of the pronotum is straight. The dorsal carina is parallel with it, but forms an angle in the centre pointing backwards. It is continued at the sides to near the apical margin, which it almost reaches, the lateral and dorsal carinae being joined in an even curve. The basal longitudinal carina is as sharply marked as the dorsal carina, and stands at right angles to the basal margin. There is no vestige of an additional transverse carina between the basal margin (which is cariniform itself) and the dorsal carina. The base of the elytra is truncate, the basal edge of each elytrum not being convex.

13. **Nessiaropsis lujai** spec. nov.

♀. Nigra, pube grossa lutea oblecta, brunneo variegata, antennis pedibusque ex parte rufis. Rostrum, caput, pronotumque dense reticulata; rostrum ad antennas leviter angulatum, carina mediana obsoleta instructum. Prothorax latitudine parum latior, lateribus leviter rotundatis, non angulatis, pronoto pro maxima parte nigro-brunneo, sparsim luteo variegato, macula basali mediana triangulari magis distincta. Elytra fere parallela, ab humeris ad apicem declivem levissime angustata, deinde rotundata, grosse punctato-striata, ante medium depressa, interspatio 3^o cariniformi. Tibiarum dimidium apicale brunneo-nigrum.

Long. (cap. excl.): 7 mm.

1 ♀ from Kondué, presented to the Tring Museum.

The rostrum is somewhat concave in the middle, and bears a vestige of a median carina, which is continued on to the frons. The antennal segments 3 and 4 are almost equal in length, 3 being very slightly the longer, 8 is less than twice as long as it is broad, and bears a number of bristles which are almost as long as the segment itself, 9 is longer than 3, triangular, slightly asymmetrical, 10 not quite twice as broad as long, 10 and 11 are on a very short pedicel, so that the segments of the club appear slightly separated. The frons is about one-third as broad as the rostrum. The head and rostrum are almost evenly pubescent clay-colour. The pubescence is very coarse, as it is on the thorax, elytra, and abdomen.

The reticulation on the pronotum is more regular than on the head, but just as dense. The pronotum is sparsely and diffusely variegated with luteous pubescence, which is denser at the sides and apical margin, and forms two small dorsal spots on each side and a larger triangular basal median spot. The pronotum is widest at the dorsal carina, its sides being evenly rotundate-angustate from this point to the base as well as to the apex.

The elytra are half as long again as they are broad (together). The ante-median dorsal depression is very marked, as the cariniform third interspace is not raised in this depression. The interspaces are diffusely spotted with brownish black


and luteons, the blackish dots being most distinct in interspaces 5, 7, and 9; a short antemedian streak in the third interspace is the most conspicuous luteous marking.

The underside is punctate, the punctures being rather large on the metasternite.

14. *Chirotenon adustum* Labr. & Imh. (1842).

A series of both sexes from Kondué, the specimens varying in length from 10 to 20 mm. (excl. of head).

15. *Chirotenon brevicauda* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *Ch. adusto* similis, magis lutescens, pronoto utrinque macula conspicua basali nigra notato, pygidio multo brevior, pedibus minus elongatis, metasterno in ♂ crista transversa e pilis suberectis in formam  positis instructo.

In the Tring Museum a series from the Kuilu R. (type) and Loanda. In the Luxembourg Museum a series from Kondué.

The dark lateral area of the elytra contrasts less with the rest of the upperside than in *Ch. adustum*. The antenna of the ♂ is much shorter, particularly segments 3 to 7; the prothorax is broader, and the legs are much less slender. The foretibia and first foretarsal segment are armed with sharp tubercles on the underside.

16. *Phloeotragus bennigseni* Jord. (1910).

5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Kondué.

The species was originally described from a single ♀ in coll. R. v. Bennigsen, now in the Deutch. Entom. Mus. The present ♀♀ agree well with the type (in the description of which a pen-slip occurs—the femora instead of tibiae being said to have two brownish black spots on the upperside). A special feature of the ♀ is the long tenth segment of the antenna. The antenna of the ♂ is flattened and longitudinally impressed, and the segments, with the exception of the basal and apical ones, are transversely corrugated and dentate on the inner side. The posterior trochanter has no velvety spot. The lateral carina of the pronotum runs forward to the subapical constriction, but its anterior portion is not quite continuous.

The largest ♂ is 35 mm. long (inclusive of the proboscis), and the smallest 16 mm.

17. *Phloeotragus hottentottus imhoffi* Boh. (1845).

A short series from Kondué (E. Luja) and the Stanley Falls (R. P. Kohl).

18. *Phloeotragus heros* F. (1801).

A series from Kondué.—The differences between this species and the next were pointed out in *Nov. Zool.* xix. p. 64 (1912).

19. *Phloeotragus poliopras* Jord. (1910).

A series of both sexes from Kondué, as variable in size as in other localities.

20. *Phloeotragus gigas* F. (1801).

Evidently very common at Kondué.

21. *Phloeotragus atlas* Jord. (1911).

Several pairs from Kondué.

The hitherto unknown ♀ agrees with the ♂ in colouring. The tenth segment of the antenna is about twice as long as broad, distinguishing this species at a glance from *poliopras*.

22. *Phloeotragus prasinus* Daviv. (1892).

Several ♀ ♀ from Kondué.

23. *Decataphanes occultus* Jord. (1895).

2 ♂ ♂ and 3 ♀ ♀ from Kondué.

24. *Decataphanes posticatus* Jord. (1903).

A small series of both sexes from Kondué.—This species is not a true *Decataphanes*. The eyes are much more oblique, the antenna of the ♂ is not prolonged, segments 9 and 10 are distinctly separated in both sexes, the base of 10 being thinner than the apex of 9, the base of both the fore- and midfemora is carinate, the intercoxal process of the mesosternum pointed, and in the ♂ the metasternum centrally covered with a short velvety pile, the hindtibia of the ♂ being pilose on the inner side.

25. *Gnoticarina cristulata* Jord. (1894).

2 ♂ ♂ and 4 ♀ ♀ from Kondué.—The centre of the pronotum and the elytra are variegated with greyish white.

26. *Deuterocrates armatus* Jord. (1912).

Several specimens of both sexes from Kondué.

The species was described from some ♂ ♂, the ♀ ♀ contained in the present collection being the first I have seen. The sexes are alike in the shape and position of the thoracic carinae, as expected, but the tooth at the apex of the midtibia is only found in the ♂.

27. *Deuterocrates nigropictus* Qued. (1886).

A small series from Kondué.

28. *Deuterocrates cavicollis* Har. (1879).

A long series of both sexes from Kondué which exhibits some variability in the proportions of the prothorax.

***Atophoderes* gen. nov.**

Similis generi *Tophoderes* dicto; rostro complanato, subtns in medio carina bene expressa instructo, oculis minutis granulosis, coxis anticis contiguis, processu mesosternali simplice levissime convexo, hand angulato, apice truncato-rotundato distinguendus.—Genotypus: *A. dorsalis* Qued. (1886).

The species described as *Tophoderes anatinus* Kolbe (1895) and *T. acutangulus* Kolbe (1895), both from West Africa, also belong here, *acutangulus* being based on an immature and worn ♀ of *dorsalis*.

The rostrum is much less stout than in *Tophoderes*, recalling that of *Stenocerus*. It bears a sharply-marked central carina on the underside. The labiophore is quite smooth and polished. The antennal groove is shorter and more transverse than in *Tophoderes*, and a well-marked carina runs ventrally from the hind edge of the groove to the lower part of the eye. The latter is much more finely granulated than in *Tophoderes*, and is truncate or truncate-emarginate in front.

The basal angle of the pronotum is very acute, the dorsal carina, which is almost straight in the centre or here feebly concave, being vertically above the true basal edge at the lateral angles. The lateral carina does not quite reach the middle of the sides in the species known to me.

The intercoxal process of the prosternum is narrower than in *Tophoderes*, and the mesosternal one neither bituberculate as in *Tophoderes*, nor globose as in *Syntophoderes*, but almost flat, declivous, with the sides non-angulate and the apex truncate-rotundate.

a. Eye broader than long.

29. *Atophoderes dorsalis* Qued. (1886).

One pair from Kondué.—Quedenfeld says of his species that the lateral carina of the prothorax is abbreviated "*paulo ante medium*," which expression is ambiguous. In the specimens before me, and also in *anatinus*, the carina does not reach the centre of the sides.

In *A. dorsalis* the pubescence is grey and dark olive, without an intermixture of ochraceous.

b. Eye longer than broad. Club of antenna looser and more strongly compressed than in the previous species. In the ♂ the anal sternite truncate with the angles produced into a sharp tooth.—Here belongs *A. acutangulus* Kolbe (1895), which occurs in West and East Africa, being in the Tring Museum from Warri (Niger), and Usambara.

30. *Syntophoderes guineensis* Kolbe (1895).

1 ♂ from Kondué.

31. *Gulamentus cylindricus* Jord. (1895).

3 ♂♂ from Kondué.

32. *Gulamentus tricolor* spec. nov.

♂. Brevis, niger, griseo et nigro pubescens, pronoto, elytris pygidioque laete ochraceo notatis. Oculi antice leviter emarginati, divergentes. Antenna (♂) elytrorum basin parum superans, clava lata quadriarticulata infra hirsuta, segmento 7° sexto latiore brevioraque. Elytra perparum longiora quam latiora.

Long. (cap. excl.): 6.5 mm.

1 ♂ from Kondué, presented to the Tring Museum.

Upperside black, spotted with grey, at each side of the pronotum an ochraceous patch which extends from the base forward and inward, being broken up into spots; on the elytra before the middle on each side of the suture an irregular

ochraceous spot, the apical margin of the elytra of the same colour, feebly edged with grey, and a patch on the pygidium likewise ochraceous, the area immediately in front of the apical spot of the elytra uniformly black. Pygidium with a central carina. Underside and legs grey, abdomen with a row of black lateral spots, an ill-defined black dot on the metathoracic episternum.

Eye asymmetrical, being longer behind than in front. Frons widening anteriorly. Antennal segment 3 shorter than 4, 4 to 6 gradually thicker, 7 and 8 triangular, 8 as long as it is apically broad, 9 and 10 broader than long, 11 as long as broad, notched on one side, 7-11 with a dense short pile on the underside. Scutellum semi-perpendicular, with rounded apex. Elytra one-eighth narrower than long. Pygidium pointed.

33. *Gulamentus kohli* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, supra pube brunnea griseo varia, infra grisea dense vestitus. Oculi divergentes ovati integri. Antenna parum longior quam in *G. tricolore*, clava sat angustiore, articulo 8° longiore quam latiore. Pronotum duplo latius quam longius. Elytra longitudine perparum angustiora. Pygidium latum, rotundato-truncatum.

Long. (cap. excl.): 4.8 mm.

1 ♂ from the Stanley Falls, Upper Congo (R. P. Kohl), presented to the Tring Museum.

Upperside cinnamon-brown, without markings, shaded with grey on the rostrum, head, sides of the pronotum, and base of the elytra. Eye entire, ovate, without trace of sinns. Segment 9 of the antenna as long as it is broad. Scutellum strongly slanting, rounded, the apex impressed, this groove bounded anteriorly by a transverse ridge.

The antenna, legs, apex of the pygidium, and underside of the body are somewhat rufescent.

34. *Anthribus cillius* spec. nov.

♂. Griseo pubescens, supra ad latera umbrinus, hoc colore ante elytrorum apicem declivum in forma fasciae transversae extenso. Antenna sat crassa, articulo 3° quinto non longiore, ultimo obtuso. Pronotum bi-impressum, subtrituberculatum. Segmentum basale abdominale macula velutina umbrina magna instructum, segmentum ventrale anale apice rotundatum.

Long. (cap. excl.): 12-14 mm.

4 ♂♂ from Kondué.

The pubescence is whitish grey, almost white above, the sides of the thorax and elytra being of a darker tint. Moreover, the elytra are dotted with black, the dots being most distinct in the third interspace and in the transverse fuscous area which separates the apical declivity from the greyish white anterior sutural area. The tibiae have three brown spots, which are small and not very prominent, one being basal, the second median, and the third terminal.

The antenna is pubescent grey, with the exception of segments 10 and 11 and the apical two-thirds of 9; the segments are nearly as thick as in *A. planatus* Jord. (1904), and have no erect hairs apart from the last segment; this segment is shorter than 9, slightly but distinctly constricted in the centre, and obtuse at the apex.

The double depression of the pronotum is deep, and the elevations which bound it laterally, as well as the central elevation, are raised in the middle in the shape

of an obtuse tubercle bearing a slightly prolonged brownish pubescence. The third interspace of the elytrum is raised into a subbasal ridge, which is black anteriorly. The subapical callosity of the elytrum is but slight, though quite distinct.

35. *Anthribus tenuicornis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *A. cillio* similis, magis umbrinus; antennis multo tenuioribus, articulo 3^o longiore quam 5^o, ultimo acuminato, in utroque sexu clava setis brevibus erectis instructa, antenna ♂ infra pilosa, elytro tuberculo subapicali magis distincto instructo, abdominalibus segmentis 1^o-4^o maris maculis medianis e tomento sat longo compositis notatis, segmento 5^o depresso, subtruncato.

Long. (cap. excl.): 13-14 mm.

Two pairs from Kondné.

Darker than the previous species, the grey pubescence of the upperside less white, the central areas therefore not contrasting so much with the sides as in *A. cillius*. The brown basal and median spots of the tibiae are larger, and the grey pubescence of segments 2-7 of the antennae (♂ ♀) is dense only at the apices, segment 8 being entirely greyish white only in the ♀.

The antennae are much thinner than in *A. planatus* Jord. (1904), and *cillius*; they bear numerous thin erect hairs on the inner surface in the ♂, the antenna of the ♀ also not being entirely devoid of such hairs. The short, stiff bristles of the club are more prominent than in *cillius*. Segment 3 is longer than 5. The elevated parts of the pronotum are less raised than in *cillius*, and the angle of the carina is decidedly more obtuse, more rounded than in that species, the third and fifth interspaces of the elytrum are more convex and the subapical callosity much more elevate.

The pubescence of the abdominal segments 1-4 (♂) is denser and longer in the centre than elsewhere, but does not form real tufts, nor is the patch on the first segment so sharply defined as in *A. planatus* and *cillius*; the fifth segment of the ♂ is somewhat concave, with the apical margin slightly truncate.

We take the opportunity of describing the following species from the collection of the Tring Museum:

36. *Anthribus haplosoma* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *A. tenuicorni* valde affinis, antennis crassioribus (♂), pronoto in medio eodem colore ut ad latus, brevior quam in *A. tenuicorni*, elytrorum interstitiis alternis albo-griseo notatis, tuberculo subapicali minus elevato, abdomine (♂) absque maculis medianis tomento compositis, segmento 5^o hand impresso.

Long. (cap. excl.): 8-13 mm.

A series from the Kniilu River, French Congo.

The pronotum is less impressed than in the two previous species and almost uniform in colour, apart from two (or one) greyish white dots at each side of the depression, a short greyish white median stripe at the apex and an ill-defined patch in front of the scutellum. The alternate interspaces 1, 3, 5 (etc.) of the elytra are tessellated with greyish white and black, the greyish white colour being particularly conspicuous in the antemedian depression and at the commencement of the apical declivity.

The greyish white markings are sometimes not prominent.

The antenna of the ♂ is about as thick as in *A. cillius*; it bears erect hairs, but these hairs are much sparser than in *A. tenuicornis*, with the exception of the club.

The prothorax is shorter than in *A. tenuicornis*, the subapical callosity of the elytrum is less elevate, the abdomen of the ♂ has neither a velvety spot on the first segment, as in *A. cillius*, nor spots of prolonged pubescence on segments 1-4 as in *A. tenuicornis*; the last segment of the ♂ is faintly depressed in the centre.

37. *Anthribus subpenicillatus* Thoms. (1858).

Two pairs from Koudué.—This species is easily recognised by the pronotum bearing a transverse row of three tufts, and the elytra a row of five in the third interspace.

38. *Aneurhinus pantherinus* Imh. (1842).

A small series of both sexes from Koudué.

39. *Aneurhinus leucomelas* Qued. (1886).

1 ♀ from Koudué.

40. *Aneurhinus convexicollis* Kolbe (1895).

A pair from Koudué.—The species was originally described from Togoland. The present specimens are the first I have seen. They agree with the description, but may possibly represent a Congolese race. The pubescence of the upperside is raw umber colour variegated with white dots and short dashes. The antennae are black with slight traces of grey pubescence, and the tibiae and tarsi are entirely grey.

41. *Aneurhinus corticeus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Niger, supra umbrino pubescens fusco variegatus, albo signatus; pronoto vitta lata media antice attenuata ad occiput continuata alba, scutello, macula triangulari suturali antice angustata, postice truncata, atque macula communi ante apicem elytrorum sita antice emarginata albis. Subtus pallide umbrinus, pedibus griseo-albis, tibiis duabus maculis nigris notatis, articulis tarsorum 2^o-4^o fere totis nigris. Pronotum in medio depressum.

Long. (cap. excl.): 10-11 mm.

One pair from Koudué.

The proximal five or six segments of the antenna are white at the apex, 6 to 8 or 7 and 8 are all white, and the three terminal segments brown-black; in both sexes the fourth segment is shorter than the first foretarsal segment, and the tenth is less than twice as broad as long. The rostrum resembles that of *A. leucomelas* Qued. (1886), but is less distinctly depressed transversely and bears a slight median carina at the apex. The pronotum is as long as it is broad; it is more convex than in *A. pantherinus* Imh. (1834), and has a deep and broad dorsal depression. This groove does not reach the apex of the pronotum, and is longitudinally divided by an elevation which is highest in the centre of the thorax. The dorsal carina is almost straight, not being bent backwards laterally as in *A. pantherinus*, and the lateral angle is a little over 90°. The apical margin of the prothorax bears a lateral tooth. The triangular basal sutural patch of the elytra extends posteriorly to the fifth interspaces. The fold situated in front of each forecoxa forms a rugged tooth or ridge.

42. *Litotropis pistor* spec. nov.

♀. *L. provido* Fährs. (1839) colore similis, sed rostro longitudine duplo latiore.

Long. (cap. excl.): 4.5–5.5 mm.

2 ♀♀ from Kondué; type in the Tring Museum.

Brownish black, the antenna and mouth-parts pale rufous, the tibiae and tarsi rufescent or rufous. Pubescent white, the sides of the pronotum densely mixed with fuscous, a sharply defined lateral patch on the elytra brownish black, as are also a narrow subapical band and some dots in interspaces 1, 3 and 5. The lateral patch is more or less truncate at both ends. The tibiae bear a small brownish black spot at the base and a larger one close to the apex.

The rostrum is distinctly broadened apically, and is here twice as wide as it is long. The lateral angle of the pronotal carina is slightly over 90°, and has the extreme tip rounded off.

43. *Gynandrocerus antennalis* Lacord. (1866).

3 ♂♂ from Kondué.

44. *Phloeobius retusus* Imh. (1842).

A series from Kondué.—The specimens from South and East Africa, as a rule, are more distinctly tessellated than West African ones, but do not seem to differ otherwise. They are *cordiger* Fährs. (1839). If further examination should confirm my view that the two names apply to geographical forms of the same species, the name of the species will be *cordiger*.

45. *Phloeobius dama* Imh. (1842).

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Kondué.—*P. affinis* Kolbe (1895) is apparently synonymous with *dama*.

46. *Phloeobius podicalis* Kolbe (1895).

1 ♂ from Kondué.—The West African examples do not differ from the East African ones.

47. *Phloeobius catenatus insignis* subsp. nov.

A *P. cat. catenato* Kolbe (1895), ex Africa orientali, differt pronoti guttis griseis et maculis basalibus nigris majoribus, et area anali elytrorum nigro signata.

Type in the Tring Museum from Barombi, Cameroons; also a series of both sexes from the Cameroons, Congo, and Gaboon districts.

4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Kondué.

48. *Phloeobius humilis* Kolbe (1895).

3 ♂♂ from Kondué.

49. *Anacerastes variegatus* Kolbe (1895).

A short series of both sexes from Kondué.—The species of *Anacerastes* do not present any very striking structural differences. The colouring, moreover,

appears to be variable, in some instances at any rate, so that I am still in doubt about the specific distinctness of some of the forms before me.

50. *Anacerastes geometricus* Jord. (1894).

1 ♂ from Kondué.

51. *Epicerastes subcostatus* Qued. (1886).

A series from Kondué

52. *Epicerastes costiger* Kolbe (1895).

A few specimens from Kondué and the Stanley Falls.

53. *Xylinades alternans* Kolbe (1895).

3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Kondué.

54. *Xylinades atricornis* F. (1801).

3 ♂♂ from Kondué.

55. *Xylinades simillimus* Thoms. (1858).

1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Kondué.

56. *Xylinades sinuaticollis* Qued. (1886).

1 ♂ from Kondué.
